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The Hongkong Telegraph

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March 7, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 57 2 p.m. 60
Humidity 90 73

March 7, 1916, Temperature 6 a.m. 61 2 p.m. 65
Humidity 84 78

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.

Barometer 30.06.

7604 日四十月

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1917.

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TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

SENSATIONAL ARRESTS IN AMERICA.

A Plot to Blow up President Wilson.

London, March 6.

Reuter's correspondent at New York states that the police at Hoboken have arrested Fritz Kolb, who confessed that he was implicated in a plot to blow up President Wilson, and was concerned in explosions in New York harbour.

Two complete bombs were found in his room at a hotel opposite the pier where German steamers are laid up. The bombs were to have been sent to President Wilson to-day.

Kolb's confession led to the arrest of two accomplices. The police believe they are on the track of an extensive plot for the destruction of the Tampico oil-works and of munition plants in the United States.

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

British Engaged in Fierce and Ceaseless Battle.

London, March 6.

According to a message from Paris, the correspondent of the *Liberte* says the British have been fighting a ceaseless and fierce battle from Gommecourt to Ipres during the past forty-eight hours on an eight kilometres' front.

Saturday was particularly marked by a whole series of most violent artillery and infantry actions. The British Tommies advanced, despite a resistance which is daily more powerful. The German retirement has been unceasingly harassed. The abnormal bulge in the German line between Arras and Bapaume is becoming increasingly difficult to defend, and the fall of the salient may be expected very soon.

The British artillery has begun an intense artillery fire on the positions below Bapaume.

The correspondent says the brilliant action at Bouchavesnes, mentioned in yesterday's British communique, was a surprise movement, and the success constitutes an important step in the direction of menacing Peronne.

Anglo-French Aerial Work.

London, March 6.

A French communique states:—Our fire and counter-attacks smashed up German attempts to drive us from portions of trenches which we recaptured yesterday to the north of Caesieres wood.

British naval aeroplanes dropped forty bombs on the railway stations at Brebach and St. Amand, respectively south-east and south-west of Saarbrueck. Most of the bombs struck their objectives.

French airmen bombed the railway station and military establishments at Fribourg, in Brigau; a mill at Kehl, near Strassburg; and also dropped three tons of bombs on an aerodrome at Varenne, in Oise, seriously damaging sheds.

RUMANIA'S ENTRY.

A Sensational Statement in the British Parliament.

London, March 6.

Mr. Bonar Law's reply to the debate on the Army Estimates was followed by a sensational statement by Mr. Dillon, who denounced the late Government's policy towards Rumania. He declared that he was in possession of good evidence to the effect that General Brussiloff and other Russian Generals operating in Bukhovina were opposed to Rumania's entry, and prophesied for it a disastrous ending.

Mr. Dillon read an alleged letter from Sir Arthur Hardinge, British Ambassador in Bucharest, to Sir George Buchanan, British Ambassador in Petrograd, describing the Rumanian Premier, M. Bratianu, as an elusive fellow who was trying to wriggle out of his pledges. Mr. Dillon admitted that he got the letter from a German paper and that he did not know whether it was genuine.

AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

Why the Government Resigned.

London, March 6.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne, two members of the Senate, supporters of the Government, declined to vote for prolongation of Parliament until the charges of corruption in connection with the Senate vacancies were cleared up. The Government, thus finding itself in a minority, decided to dissolve the House of Representatives, enabling elections to be held simultaneously with the elections for eighteen Senate vacancies, due to the effluxion of time.

During the debate in the Senate, it was suggested that Mr. Andrew Fisher, High Commissioner in London, and Sir George Reid should temporarily represent Australia at the Imperial War Conference. Anyhow, it is certain that the visit of Mr. Hughes and other Australian delegates to England is indefinitely postponed.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Tributes in the House of Commons.

London, March 6.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Prince of Wales had resigned the Chairmanship of the Pensions Committee, which the Pensions Minister now controlled. He paid a tribute to the Prince of Wales' zeal for the welfare of the soldiers and sailors, and said that the Prince was giving great promise of the part he would play in public affairs with increasing years.—(Cheers).

Mr. A. A. Smith associated himself with the tribute.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

GERMANY AND CHINA.

A Political Crisis in Peking.

London, March 6.

A crisis has arisen in Peking in consequence of the refusal of the President to accept the Cabinet's decision to sever relations with Germany, on the ground that he had not been consulted.

The Cabinet has resigned and several Ministers have departed for Tientsin.

Efforts are being made to effect a reconciliation.

It is understood that a large majority in Parliament favours a severance of relations with Germany.

Arranging Financial Assistance.

London, March 6.

In connection with the Peking situation, Reuter learns that the Allies are closely co-operating in advising China in the conversations which are proceeding in connection with financial assistance in the event of breaking off relations with Germany.

This will probably take the form of a postponement of the Boxer Indemnity and a revision of the Customs Tariff, leading the people of China to favour a severance of relations. But there are technical difficulties on the point, which the President desires to overcome before assenting.

THE NEW SUBMARINISM.

Austria's Clumsy Reply to America.

London, March 6.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the Austrian Reply to the United States' request for a statement of her submarine policy, amounts to 3,500 words. The substance of the Reply is that she associates herself with Germany's new submarinism. She declares that the British blockade is illegal and aims at establishing British sea tyranny, while the Central Powers' blockade, which has been imposed with "pained hearts," will incline the Allies to make an honourable peace, and therefore will really secure the freedom of the seas.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

HOME RULE TO BE DEMANDED IMMEDIATELY.

London, March 6.

Interest this week in the doings of Parliament centres in a motion by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, to be introduced on Wednesday, demanding immediate Home Rule for Ireland.

Sir George Reid has tabled an amendment deprecating such legislation during the war.

Mr. Lloyd George is expected to participate in the debate, though he is at present in bed with a cold.

MORE NATIONAL SERVICE VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

London, March 6.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, speaking in London, said that we now have 100,000 National Service Volunteers, but we wanted half a million.

THE NEW BRITISH LINE.

London, March 6.

The communique reveals that the British line now extends as far south as Boye, near Neyon, which is the nearest point to the German line to Paris. The British line from Ypres to Boye is 130 miles.

Special correspondents describe the appalling state of the evacuated German ground. Every possible gun and stores have been removed, and the whole battle-field is matted with bodies which have remained unburied for months. Many of the enemy were drowned in mud, through which they were unable to wade.

MORE GERMAN LIES EXPOSED.

Amsterdam, March 5.

In the Reichstag the War Minister alleged that prisoners in the hands of the Allies were exposed to fire. He announced the institution of similar reprisals and other restrictions on the prisoners.

The Press Bureau exposes many of the Minister's mis-statements and demonstrates that the allegation is made to disguise the fact that prisoners in German hands were employed in the danger zone long before the French employed German prisoners on their front.

COL. NORTON GRIFFITHS DECORATED.

Jassy, March 5.

The King of Rumania has conferred the Commander-in-Chief of the Star of Rumania on Colonel Norton Griffiths, who directed the destruction of the Rumanian oilwells.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

American Feeling at "Boiling Point."

London, March 6.

The fact that the Neutrality Bill has been talked out of the Senate by filibusters does not affect President Wilson's position, since it merely means that a handful of obstructionists talked against the clock until noon, when Congress automatically expired. President Wilson then took the oath for the new term and gave his inaugural address to the new Senate. To-day a most important pronouncement is expected, but meanwhile "German insolence" such as was shown by the Mexican intrigue is stirring up American feeling to boiling point. Attention is called to the fact that Germany calmly bartered for American States, of which Texas alone is larger than the whole of Germany.

President Wilson's Speech.

Washington, March 6.

President Wilson, in an eloquent inaugural speech from the steps of the Capitol, dealt at length with the present situation and said: We have been deeply wronged upon the seas and some of the injuries done to us have become intolerable. We wished for fair dealing, justice and freedom to live at ease against organised wrong. With this thought we have grown more and more certain that the part we wished to have played was the part of those who mean to vindicate and fortify peace. We have been obliged to arm ourselves to make good our claim to a certain minimum of right and freedom of action. We stand firm in armed neutrality. We may even be drawn on by circumstances to an immediate association in the great struggle itself.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

Mr. Churchill Criticises Military Policy.

London, March 6.

In the House of Commons in the debate on the Army Estimates Mr. Churchill declared that in order to achieve a decisive result at Salonica larger armies were required while our tonnage from various causes would steadily diminish. He admitted that our honourable obligations to M. Venizelos could not be brushed aside. Referring to this he said the possibility of supplementing our manpower from India and elsewhere recalled the situation of last year, when he had urged the Government to form ten or twelve Indian divisions for use in 1917. If that suggestion had been adopted we could now have relieved for service in France eight thousand British troops from Egypt, Salonica and possibly Mesopotamia.

Mr. Churchill declared that the tardy action taken by the India Office, after immense pressure, in adopting compulsion for Europeans in India and enabling India to bear a share of the cost of the war, was still inadequate, and greater effort was necessary. It was possible that what applied to India also applied to Africa where measures were now being taken which could easily have been taken last year with immense benefit to ourselves.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying on behalf of the Government said that it was quite impossible for the Government to indicate their intentions regarding the forces in Salonica by saying whether these forces were intended to be offensive or defensive. Referring to the difference of opinion regarding the advisability of the expedition, he pointed out that the war policy, as a whole, could not possibly be a policy of the British Government solely. It would be extremely inadvisable to withdraw the expedition now. He deprecated the proposal of a secret session to discuss the subject. He acknowledged that difficulties had arisen with Greece and the Balkans because the Allies' policy had differed but some advance had been made in this respect by the Allies and was being carried out as the common policy. Mr. Bonar Law denied that any threats had been used to induce Rumania to enter the war, and asserted that there was no reason to condemn the Allies.

THE EXPLOIT OF H.M.S. SHARK.

London, March 5.

The Admiralty, continuing its account of the exploits of H. M. S. Shark, in the Battle of Jutland, says that the boat was all the time under the heaviest fire from enemy light cruisers and destroyers at short range. The crew of the midship gun was reduced to three, one of whom was wounded and a few minutes after a shell amputated Commander Jones' leg above the knee, but he continued to command the gun crew while the Chief Stoker placed an improvised tourniquet round the thigh. Despite the agony Commander Jones, noticing that the ensign was improperly hoisted, ordered another to be hoisted, and then seeing that the ship was doomed, ordered the crew to don lifebelts. Almost immediately the Shark was torpedoed, and sank, Commander Jones being drowned. The survivors, who were picked up by a neutral ship, have been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

RUSSIA'S UNANIMOUS WAR SPIRIT.

London, March 5.

Lord Milner, interviewed by Reuter, said that the results of the Allied Conference at Petrograd, had exceeded his expectations. The results were largely owing to the support of the Tsar, who was particularly gracious. His Lordship insisted that the war spirit in Russia was unanimous, and that the only controversy regarding the waging of the war dealt with the most effective form of administration.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, March 5.

The silver market is featureless, but steady.

CANTEN SWINDLING.

Mr. Justice Darling says it is widespread.

London Jan. 21.—At the Old Bailey, yesterday, Ernest Geo. Saunders, 40, canteen manager; Arthur Thos. Howe, 31, cook sergeant and Harold Wm. Pearson, 32, regimental quartermaster sergeant, were indicted for a conspiracy to defraud His Majesty's Paymaster General and the Secretary of State for War of several sums of money by false pretences in respect of food supplies to a training reserve battalion.

Pearson and Saunders pleaded "Guilty" to conspiracy and Howe "Not guilty."

Mr. Percival Clarke, for the prosecution, said Pearson was regimental quartermaster sergeant at the Wimbledon Camp, and through his hands passed the accounts for the rations supplied to the troops in training there. Howe's duty was to indent the accounts for rations as they were required, and the incidents would be entered on the mess sheet kept by Pearson. For some months Howe, in conjunction with Saunders and Pearson, had been guilty of a system of making false entries as to the foodstuffs actually supplied to the troops, and accounts had been made out for larger supplies than had been served out to the men. The balance of the goods had been disposed of over the canteen counter, the men dividing the proceeds between themselves.

In October Howe exposed the swindle to Captain and Adjutant Coughtrie, in command of the camp, implicating himself, and Saunders and Pearson were arrested. In the course of the case it was mentioned that a fourth person, a non-commissioned officer at the camp, was at present under arrest in connection with irregularities and would subsequently be charged.

In sentencing the men to eighteen months' hard labour each, Mr. Justice Darling said he believed this kind of swindling was very rife among those who had the opportunity of committing it. It took much checking and vigilance to prevent the Government being swindled and men done out of the food to which they are entitled, if only two or three dishonest men got together and agreed upon a system.

"I have no doubt that many men do the kind of thing of which these men now stand convicted," said his Lordship.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

H.K. Horticultural Society—Annual Show at Botanic Gardens (First Day).
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

Friday, March 9.

H.K. Horticultural Society—Annual Show at Botanic Gardens (Second Day).

Saturday, March 10.

Hongkong Sports Co.—Shareholders' meeting at 12.30 p.m.

NOTICES.

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all night coughing and gasping for
breath when a SINGLE dose of

NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

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ensure a good night's rest. This, the
only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered
by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, will, if taken
when necessary, effect a radical cure of
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General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

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to European officials and merchants in
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to speak Chinese fluently, and is possessed
of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher.
He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin
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in 1 lb. Tins at 10 cents. We give you a Special Cup of Lipson's Tea. Mince and soft drinks at every
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worn nerve tissue. We can recommend it.
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and Fun

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RECORDS,
NEW
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GENERAL NEWS.

Late German Consul at Manila.
Dr. Zitelmann, ex-German
Consul at Manila, and his
secretary, who were refused a
landing from the transport
Thomas at Nagasaki, were taken
on to San Francisco in that
vessel.

Very Important!

Do you happen to be making
mufflers for soldiers? If so, please
note that the War Office won't
pass them unless they measure
"58 ins. by 10 ins. and be made
on two No. 7 needles, taking 10
ounces of thick drab or khaki
wool. "That's the way to win the
war!"—John Bull.

Military Adviser for China.

Peking, Feb. 27.—General
Aoki arrived this morning. He
was met at the station by a re-
presentative of the President and
a small gathering of Chinese
officials and some Japanese. It is
understood that all details have
been settled with regard to his
appointment as an adviser, and
the agreement only requires to be
signed.

Japan's Gold Specie.

There is a further increase in
Japan's reserve of gold specie.
According to the official returns,
on February 15 it amounted to
Y.718,000,000, Y.224,000,000 be-
ing held at home and Y.494,000,
000 abroad. As compared with the
figures for January 31, the total
shows an increase of Y.5,000,000.
This increase has occurred entire-
ly in the portland held abroad.

When Rogues Fall Out.

It is stated in Holland that the
Crown Prince and his brother,
Prince Eitel Friedrich, recently
had a violent quarrel. They are
said to have even come to blows.
The heir to the German Throne
has always hated the tyrant and
bully towards his brothers; but
when he tried to lay down the
law to Prince Eitel the other day,
the latter turned upon him and
said he didn't wish to hold con-
versation with a common thief.
Prince Eitel is the heavyweight
of the German Imperial family.

The Roundabout Way.

Passengers landing at Plymouth
from South Africa are requested
to deliver up all gold coins. If
you think they are handed notes
in exchange, you think wrong.
That would be too simple. This
is what happens: The Customs
men fill up some forms; each per-
son's gold is put into a separate
bag, which is tidily tied and
labelled; each passenger signs
his label and a form, and the
form is his receipt. He has to fill
it up and apply to the Customs
House, London, for a cheque.
Then he sits down and waits for
the cheque—meditating, per-
chance, on roundabouts and red
tips.—John Bull.

C.P.R. President and National Service.

London, Jan. 26.—According to
the Canadian Gazette, Lord
Shaughnessy, president of the
Canadian Pacific Railway, in a
circular sent to all officials of the
company calling upon them to
aid in every way possible in
making the coming National
Service work a suc-
cess, says:—"It is at least
as important that an inven-
tory should be made from time
to time of the man-power of the
country with a view to determin-
ing our national, industrial,
agricultural, and commercial
efficiency as it is that the mer-
chant should periodically make
an inventory of his goods to assist
in determining his business
standing. Officers are requested
to have the notices issued by the
National Service Board, in accor-
dance with the statutes, posted in
the company's stations, shops,
round-houses, yards, and other
places where men are employed,
and I venture to express the hope
that employees of the company
who come within the terms of the
Act will promptly fill in the cards
and forward them in the envelopes
provided for the purpose, thus
contributing to a work that can-
not fail to be of great advantage
to Canada in the future."

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Cannot be beaten. It is the best
for Bread, Cakes, Confectionery
and meals with Wine and Beer.

GENERAL NEWS.

Brothers Sentenced.

At the Suffolk Assizes recently, Richard Clarkson Mayhew, of Lowestoft, and Fredk. Geo. Mayhew, brothers, both solicitors, were sentenced to five years' and four years' penal servitude respectively for misappropriation and fraud. Both had become bankrupts. Richard's deficiency was \$24,000 of which \$20,000 was owing to clients.

English Nurse's Death in Manila.

Miss Elisabeth Chambers, a well-known and popular nurse, died at St. Luke's hospital last evening after a short illness, says the Manila Daily Bulletin of February 28. The cause of death was bacillary dysentery. Miss Chambers was an Englishwoman and was one of the most successful nurses in Manila and had just returned from attending an important case when she was taken ill.

The Book Output.

According to the Bookseller, 5,860 new books were published last year, which represents a reduction of remarkable size on the output of 1916. There have, however, been almost as many novels as usual, over 1,600. The shallow-minded, who live for large figures and "records," are the only people who will regret this reduction. The expert knows what a mass of inferior stuff gets into print. Fiction remains a game of hit-and-miss, in which one happy speculation pays for a host of failures. Who can possibly want thirty novels a week?—Exchange

Twelve Summonses For One Offence.

The North London magistrate recently commented strongly on the waste of public time and money involved in police proceedings under the Central Control Board orders. The present practice appeared to be to issue a summons for every breach of every section of the clause of the orders. In the case before him a man had purchased a quart of whisky for consumption off the premises, and in order that the penalty might be fixed the police had thought it necessary to issue no fewer than twelve summonses—four against the landlord of the public-house, four against the barmaid who had accepted the order, and four against the man who had given it.

Pauperism Still Declining.
Pauperism in England and Wales continues to decline. According to an official return published the number of persons in receipt of relief at the end of last March was 581,043, the lowest figure recorded since 1876, the year from which the returns start. This figure represents a falling off in the number of paupers since March, 1915, of 68,555, and a decline of 82,595 since 1914. In London there are fewer paupers than ever, the figure for last March, 85,035, representing a year's decline of 13,013, and the lowest since 1878. During the first quarter of 1916 pauperism continued at a much lower level than in the corresponding quarter of 1915.

Lessons From Germany.
London, January 24.—Lord Sydenham, speaking at a conference of teachers in London yesterday, said that Germany had provided the world for all time with a terrible warning, and also a great lesson with regard to the utilization of the huge system of national education for political purposes. Within two generations she had presented the whole of Germany, public morality in Germany had declined most markedly, and there was a great increase in crimes of violence. There were a direct result of doctrines flagrantly violating all that Christianity had given the world. The lesson of this sad experience was that the power wielded by education was enormous for evil, but it must be equally powerful for good when properly handled.

For the best Meals, Refreshments, Bread, Cakes and Confectionery at before the war prices, see ALEXANDRA CAFE

NOTICES.

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UNRIVALLED DISINFECTANT
is the result of years of experiment and scientific research. The safest and most economical of efficient disinfectants—mixes equally well with salt, brackish and fresh water.
ONE GALLON IZAL MAKES
400 GALLONS EFFICIENT DISINFECTING FLUID
WHOLESALE AGENTS:—
W. R. LOXLEY & CO., YORK BUILDINGS.

SOLDIERS' & SAILORS' CHILDREN.

New Scale of Separation Allowance.

In view of the prevailing high prices of necessities of life, it has been decided to make certain increases in the rates of separation allowance payable for the children of sailors and soldiers.

For the lowest ranks in the Navy and Army (seaman and private) the additions to existing allowances will be:—
Where there is a wife drawing separation allowance, 2s. a week for the first child; 1s. 6d. each for the second and third, and 1s. for the fourth and each succeeding child.

Increased allowances will also be given to the children of sailors and soldiers of higher rank where the total allowances to the family, exclusive of the man's contributions, would otherwise be less than that to the family of a man of the lowest rank on the new scale.

For children of sailors of all ranks entitled to the motherless rate of allowances, the addition will be:—
For any child living singly 2s.; and where two or more children

of the same family live together 2s. to the first and 1s. to each other child.

The increases will be granted up to the age of 14. Beyond that age allowances will continue to be made at the present rates and under present conditions.

Some little time will necessarily be occupied in effecting the re-assessment and issue of the allowances for the very large number of children concerned, and meanwhile payment will continue to be made at present rates; but payment of the extra allowances, including arrears from the above dates, will begin shortly. No application is necessary.

Where the wife of a sailor or a soldier without children is unable from ill-health or other cause to supplement her separation allowance by her earnings, and her income is insufficient to meet the increased cost of living, her case will be considered by the local War Pension Committee of the Statutory Committee. Claims for increased allowances to dependants of sailors and soldiers on the ground of increased cost of living will be similarly considered.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.

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TO BE LET.—Houses in Au tin Avenue, Kowloon. Apply E. B. R. c/o E. D. Sassoon & Co.

TO LET.—First Class shop in Chater Road next Moutrie's, Lane at rear. Apply:—Clark & Co.

TO LET.—From 1st May, 1916, Offices, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building. Apply to:—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

TO BE LET at the Peak, furnished, 3 Stewart Terrace. Apply:—H. E. Pollock, Prince's Buildings.

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells. use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET.—Offices at 2, Connaught Road, C. Offices in King's & York Buildings. Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. Houses in Broadwood & Moreton Terraces. Houses on Shameen, Canton. Apply to:—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.—Four-roomed houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, and A "FLAT" in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.
TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Kowloon Marine Lot 48, with wharf, area 58,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns. Apply to:—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—New European and Chinese houses in Matheson and Sharp Streets' Bowington, or Wanchai, close to street cars and No. 1. Police Station. All houses will be ready for tenants on or before the 10th of March, 1917. Apply to Chiu Wah Kee the first house in Matheson Street.

WANTED.

WANTED.—William's Chinese-English Dictionary, second hand. Apply "K" care of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—BILLIARD TABLE (By Roberts) with scoring boards, etc., complete. In very good condition. Price \$750.00 For full particulars:—Apply to President Officers, Mess, 74 Punjabia, Kowloon.

FOR SALE.—FIRST CLASS HOTEL, well situated. Twenty-five Bed-Rooms. Billiard Rooms. Bars. Dining Rooms. Drawing Rooms. Electric System throughout. Business in Excellent Condition. No reasonable offer refused. Owner leaving for Home. Apply Box 1262, care of Hongkong Telegraph.

FOR SALE.—One 10 1/2 B.H.P. Hornsby Ackroyd Oil Engine complete with and coupled direct of one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo to 50/100 volts with shunt regulator. ALSO One Switchboard for Accumulators. Dynamo, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong 15th September, 1915.

NOTICES.

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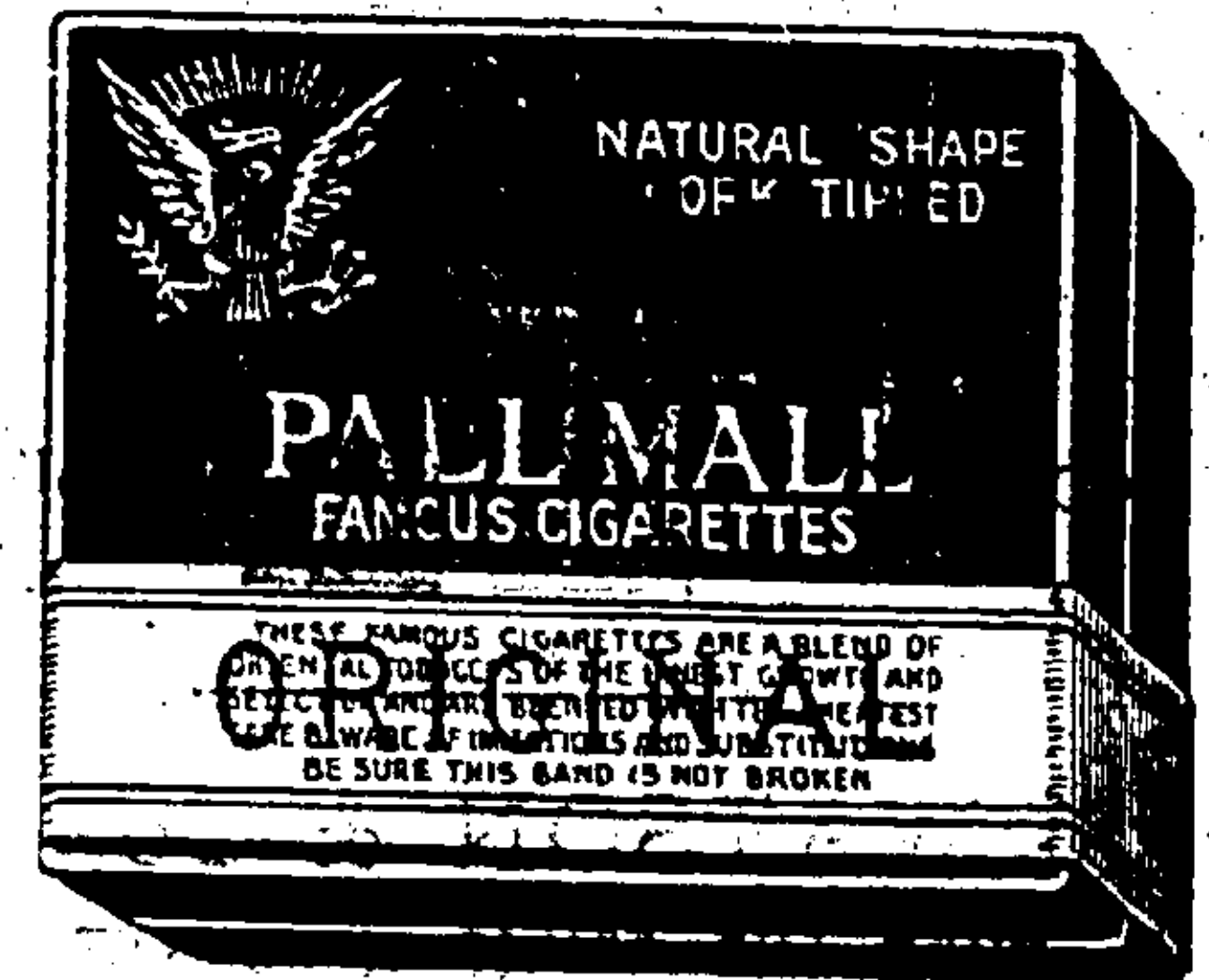
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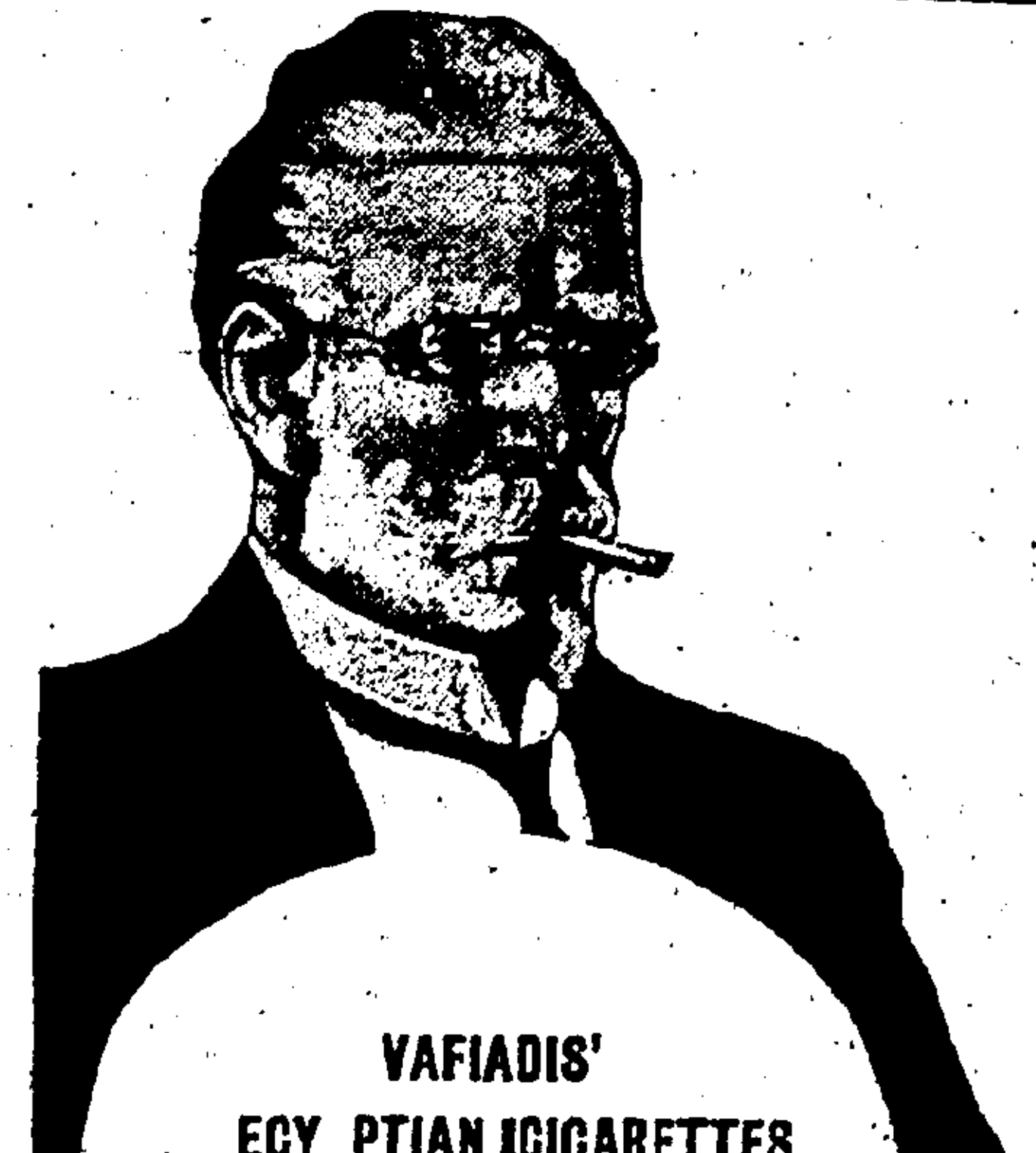
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Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.30
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

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SMOKE THE POPULAR CIGARETTES

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CORK TIPPED. Per 100, \$1.50
GOLD PLAIN. " " \$1.50
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M.C.C. SPECIAL PLAIN TIPPED Per 20, 35 cents.

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The Craeco-Egyptian Tobacco Store has always in stock, from all the class Egyptian cigarette manufacturers, fresh stocks, such as Nector, Glycerin, N. D. Tobacco, M. Melchiorino, Dimitrio, Simon Art, Messager, Frenco, Falcato, Specials, Isabrood Brothers, Westminster Specials, etc.

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CHRONOMETERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, REPEATERS,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF HIGH GRADE WATCHES,
CLOCKS & INSTRUMENTS CLEANED & REPAIRED

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QUALITY. **EE** QUALITY.

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE NO. 616.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1917.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

In times past we have frequently had occasion to comment on the fact that Englishmen in Hongkong are not nearly so enthusiastic over the matter of celebrating the Day of their Patron Saint as their Scottish brethren are. Indeed, they never celebrate it at all. Year in and year out, April 23 comes round and nobody gives a thought to St. George of England, the reputed slayer of the dragon. Scotsmen may mark the birthday of Robert Burns and take note of St. Andrew's Day, Welshmen may remember St. David, the Chinese may keep up the celebration of the birth of Confucius, but Englishmen here have never been concerned to bother themselves with the commemoration of St. George's Day. We are glad to see, however, that some move is at length to be taken to observe the Day, the more so since the idea is to assist those charities which have a special claim on the public purse in these days of war. By the convening of the meeting fixed for Monday next, those who are interesting themselves in the movement have followed a worthy lead set by local Scotsmen, through whose energy and enthusiasm "Heather Day" was made the great success that it was. If the example here set is followed, and a scheme similar to the Scottish celebration put into operation on the 23rd of next month, a very substantial sum should be raised for aiding those who, by reason of the horrors of war, are in need of all the assistance that can be given them.

Hongkong in the past has been all too prone to ignore occasions which, in a more public-spirited community, would be marked by celebrations on a large and ambitious scale. We all know how half-heartedly Empire Day has been observed, how the anniversary of the outbreak of war has been overlooked as it has come round, and how that, in the whole of our seventy-five years' possession of Hongkong, it has never occurred to the authorities to carry out the least ceremony on the anniversary of the accession of the island to the British Empire. After all, Hongkong is a Colony which is looked upon as the hub of British influence in the Far East. But, in point of patriotic demonstrations, Britishers in Canton, Shanghai and many another Treaty Port can give this Colony a comfortable lead. These people, of course, live in rather more foreign surroundings than we do here. Perhaps that is why they place a greater value on pride of race. Be that as it may, Britishers in Hongkong, as a general rule, take their nationality as so much for granted. Indeed, the sole respect in which many of us appear British is in our supreme capacity to take our pleasure sadly and to refrain from making any undue show of our patriotic feelings. We do not plead for senseless flag-waving, nor for insane Mafficking. That would be to go to the other extreme. But we do most heartily suggest that the various festivals and the more important anniversaries, as they occur, should be fittingly marked. All that is necessary is that some-one should take the lead in these matters. That done, the public of the Colony would, we are sure, be found ready to do its share.

We welcome the idea, therefore, of celebrating St. George's Day, because in it we see the germ of what we hope is a gradually increasing tendency to initiate movements which shall bring residents of the Colony more frequently together in public enjoyment, and thus help to build up a more permanent solidarity between those who, exiled from home, have all too few occasions on which to meet. But we welcome it most of all as evidence of a further desire to help war charities, the toll upon which increases rather than otherwise as the struggle proceeds. For these reasons, we hope all Englishmen will make a point of attending Monday night's meeting.

An Old Complaint.

One would imagine that, by this time, the Police or Harbour authorities would have seen to it that the abominable nuisance caused by launches cooling up whilst lying alongside Blake Pier abated, for their attention has been called to it times without number. But, for some obscure reason, they have remained gloriously aloof from any action in the matter, and day after day residents and visitors alike suffer the penalty. We again refer to this question because only yesterday such an objectionable instance of this pier-side cooling was experienced as to make one disgusted with the absence of preventive action. Blake Pier was crowded with passengers about to board a departing steamer, and whilst the launches were being waited, a large Government launch came alongside and later left the pier. And it was this launch which was guilty of smothering the waiting crowd with smoke. The launch had hardly come alongside when dense clouds of black smoke were emitted from its funnel, and there being scarcely any wind, the smoke slowly circled round at a low altitude and eventually enveloped Blake Pier and the Star Ferry pier as well. What the departing visitors to the Colony thought of such a proceeding may be left to imagination. The fact that the offending launch was a Government craft only serves to heighten the scandal.

The Kowloon "Structure." Yesterday's discussion at the meeting of the Sanitary Board, about the erecting of a coolie latrine outside the railway station, is exactly typical of Hongkong. An elected member of the Board rises to express his constituents' dissatisfaction with a certain measure, another elected member supports the first speaker—and immediately two Government officials set to work to defend that to which the general public object. It is very satisfactory to learn that Mr. Goldring's protest has at least resulted in the delaying of the obnoxious work till a petition, signed by the residents of Kowloon, is sent in to His Excellency. As to the site chosen for the structure, it was almost a foregone conclusion that it would be a ridiculous one. It is not so very long ago that the Sanitary Department expressed a wish to erect a similar ornament just opposite the operating theatre at the French Hospital at Causeway Bay! If the new place is to be the sanitary success that the other—outside the Fire Station—has proved, we can hardly expect Kowloon residents to wax enthusiastic in their welcoming of it. To the mind of the ordinary man it is clear that such places should be as little in evidence as possible, especially when they are going to be used by the coolie fraternity.

America's Position. If, two or three days ago, President Wilson was the most laughed-at man in Christendom, to-day he is certainly the most pitied. Late in the day he is prepared to take measures for doing what he should have done all along—protecting the lives of American subjects against murder on the sea—and a handful of interested men must needs oppose him. Such happenings make the mere old-fashioned Britisher, who has grown up to see the will of the people prevail, wonder what the United States means when it dubs itself a democratic country. At present we can see little difference between America and Germany or Turkey, as regards the wish of the people being ignored. In Turkey, a small ring of men can control the actions of the general public, and in America they can apparently do the same. Whatever may have been the mind of the people at the time of the recent Presidential election, there is at least no possible doubt to-day that the bulk of them want to see very active measures taken against the Hun. Then how much longer are they to be kept waiting? How soon may we expect to see some give place to words? In view of the way in which the will of the American people is being deliberately thwarted, one could forgive the remaining members of the Senate if they took by the neck the half-dozen contemptible obstructionists and dropped them out of the window.

DAY BY DAY.

A GOOD MAN DOESN'T OFTEN BLOW HIS OWN TRUMPET—BECAUSE HE'S TOO POOR TO OWN ONE.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.1/6d.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the 116th anniversary of the battle of Atoakir.

Engineer's Loss. Mr. H. H. Scott, an engineer at the Kowloon Docks, has reported to the Police that \$300 in money has been stolen from his trousers pocket.

Malakoff Dividend. Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Malakoff Rubber Co., Ltd., has declared a final dividend of 20 per cent., making 30 per cent. for the year 1916.

In Harassment Again. Many old residents who remember Inspector Diamond, late of the Hongkong Police Force, will be interested to know that at the present time he is performing special police duty in Devon.

Imported Opium. At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese, who arrived from Macao yesterday, was charged with importing five tins of opium. The man was searched as he was coming off the Wing Lok Street Wharf, and the opium was found in small tins tied round his leg. His only statement was that he was bringing the drug here for a friend. Mr. J. B. Wood fined him \$500, or three months' hard labour.

Godowns Thieves Sentenced. The case in which four men were charged, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, with breaking into Messrs. Dodwell's godown at Wanchai and stealing goods to the value of \$865, was concluded at the Police Court this morning. Mr. Eric Smith, engineer to the Company, appeared, and it transpired that there was \$15,000 worth of goods in the godown, at the time of the robbery. One man was discharged, and the rest were sentenced to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks each.

JAPANESE BANK PROPOSALS.

Manchuria and China in View.

With regard to the Sino-Japanese and the Manchurian Banks, the establishment of which was laid before Parliament in its last session, and was under study by the Economic Investigation Commission, Mr. Shoda, Minister of Finance, has made an unequivocal statement to the following effect:—

"On the basis of the explanation advanced by the Okuma Ministry, the Terachi Ministry looks upon the Manchurian Bank as intended for a financing institution to advance loans on the security of real estate, very much like the branches of the Tokaihan Specie Bank in South Manchuria and the S. M. B. Co., which latter Company has often offered financing services on similar conditions. The need for some such organization is not overlooked, but the present Ministry prefers extending the functions of the existing institutions, and is against founding a new one."

"The question of establishing a Sino-Japanese Bank wants a more careful study. A Bank of this nature is to finance those who are for improving some concessions obtained in China. It has no direct interest with the Chinese people. It is to do business according to the regulations laid down by the Japanese Government, and from the present state of things in China there is room for doubt about its favourable reception by the Chinese. If, as a natural sequel to the Sino-Japanese amity, it assumes the form of an enterprise under joint international management, the question may be viewed quite in another light; but, otherwise the Government is inclined to withhold the proposition for the present. If any need of funds should arise in connection with some international loan dealings the old policy of calling on the Banking Syndicate, comprising the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Industrial Bank, the Bank of China, and the Bank of Formosa, may be followed."

COOK-BOY SUES MASTER.

The Tale of a Broken Glass.

Before the Chief Justice, at the Summary Court this morning, a Chinese cook-boy sued his master, Mr. G. W. Keyser, No. 4 Nathan Road, Kowloon, for the sum of \$36, being balance of wages due, and \$23 for one month's wages in lieu of notice.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff who was, he said, engaged on October 2 last year by defendant as his cook-boy. Plaintiff's wife was also engaged to scrub floors and do the washing, the two being paid at the rate of \$23 a month. The boy and his wife continued to be employed until January 21 of this year, when they were summarily dismissed without receiving any notice, the reason given being that plaintiff had broken a glass.

Plaintiff, in the box, said that he and his wife were paid \$23 a month, and they were dismissed on January 21 this year. They did not receive any notice. The reason they were dismissed was because the defendant had broken a glass and defendant's wife said that he (plaintiff) has broken it. Defendant had paid him \$10 on account on January 21, because it was the Chinese New Year soon after and he wanted some money.

Defendant said that the facts of the case were that plaintiff had come to him and asked him for an advance because of the Chinese New Year. When he (defendant) came home on the evening of January 21, his wife told him that the boy and his wife had disappeared.

Plaintiff:—I did not leave on that day.

His Lordship:—Did anyone tell you to go?

Plaintiff:—My mistress told me to go on January 21. Plaintiff added that his mistress told him and his wife to leave at once, and he replied that he would rather wait until his master came home.

His mistress then said that he could not do so, and that he must go away immediately, at the same time paying him \$5. He had previously had \$5 from her. "I know nothing about the broken glass. I did not break it. When it was broken I was engaged at the market."

Defendant:—This is the first I have heard of a broken glass.

Plaintiff:—While defendant was drinking some wine he broke the glass.

His Lordship:—For all you know, a cat or a dog might have broken it. You did not see him break it.

Plaintiff:—But defendant used to drink, and I told my mistress that I did not break it.

His Lordship:—Do you mean to suggest that you were dismissed because a glass was broken?—Yes.

But your mistress could have deducted the amount of the glass from your wages.—I asked her to, but she refused to do so.

Defendant:—I have never heard anything about a broken glass. All I know about the case is that plaintiff had disappeared when I arrived home on January 21.

His Lordship:—It seems to me that you have had nothing to do with it, and that it is between your wife and the boy. Your wife had no right to turn him out, if his story is true about breaking the glass. Of course I do not say it is, but if he did break the glass, she should have taken the cost of it from his wages.

Defendant:—He left on his own accord.

His Lordship (to plaintiff):—You wanted to go away for Chinese New Year on the spree I suppose?—No.

Plaintiff's wife, called, said that she heard the conversation about the glass. Her mistress spoke Chinese.

Mr. Gardiner:—She is Chinese.

Defendant:—I beg your pardon; she is Portuguese.

Plaintiff:—I am the holder of a large number of testimonials received from previous masters with whom I have been.

His Lordship:—All right; I am not going to send you to prison yet.

Mr. Gardiner:—He was formerly a boy of mine.

The case was summarily adjourned to allow for the wife of the defendant to give her version of the facts.

THE EFFEMINATE AMERICAN.

Plain Speaking by a Seattle Paper.

In commenting on the assertion made by Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, U.S.N., retired, that America was rapidly becoming an effeminate nation, the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* says:—

Certainly this is an inefficient, imprudent nation, made up, in large part, of a singularly shortsighted, fast-going, extravagant people. Nobody can deny that. Outcries against the high cost of living fill the air; the scale of living is unaltered. Beneficiaries of the war prosperity in the east are indulging in a mad, wanton, orgy of money-spending. Throughout the land luxuries are treated as necessities. Economies enforced upon people of other nations and the pinching plight produced by carnage teach no lesson to easy-going millions on this side of the water. To-day is to-day; to-morrow, to-morrow. Let the morrow take care of itself! In this care-free spirit the typical American goes headlessly on his fast pace, while his thinking fellow countrymen, soberly watching the trend, are filled with apprehension, and wonder what the end is to be.

When the world's re-adjustment comes, will this "effeminate nation," as Chauncey Thomas characterized it, reg-in its virility and be sustained by a strong manhood? Epigrammatically he insisted that "if we are to survive as a people, we Americans must have—"

"More boxing and less baseball."

"More leather and less lace."

"More drilling and less dancing."

"More artillery and less alimony."

"More men and few Miss Nancys."

Patent fact is not to be effed by manifest hyperbole. Rejection of the picture of a weakened, feminized America is not demanded necessarily because of the high colouring applied to the picture. One may be an optimist and yet recognise the needs so strikingly set forth by this officer and gentleman who has served his country well.

Nevertheless, heavy-handed, virile men outnumber the weaklings on this American earth, and robust manhood continues to abound. How to awaken Americanism—how to rouse it to a sense of its duties and its dangers—becomes an increasingly urgent present-day problem. Thinkers and writers of the outspoken type of Admiral Thomas are doing their part. Roosevelt has sounded and is still sounding his stimulating slogans, and virile souls nowhere are marking time. To Uncle Sam, however, is given the opportunity and power, beyond all others combined, to kindle anew the spirit of Americanism. How?

By preparedness—not for war, but for the enforcement of peace by putting the country in a position to assert and uphold its rights in any emergency and to command the world's respect whatever comes.

"More drilling and less dancing." That is the paramount prescription for effeminate Americanism. Compulsory military training will make Men out of Miss Nancys and substitute strength for weakness. And it should be inaugurated universally in this free but lethargic land before the twentieth century is another year older.

Hides from Yunnan.

The continuous increase in the export of raw hides since the opening of the Haiphong-Yunnan-fu Railway would seem in part to be the result of the improved methods of preparing the hides. The skins brought to the market are less damaged than they used to be, and the number rejected by the buyer is smaller. Another cause of the increased export is the extension of the scope of influence of the Tonkin route, every year new districts entering the markets of Yunnanfu and Mongtze. The trade in hides of Western Yunnan with Burma and of Kweichow with the Yangtze ports is being developed by express to the Yunnanfu market.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Though Charles James Fox was optimistic as to the expulsion of the Turks from Europe in his lifetime, perhaps even he never dreamed how the once powerful Ottoman Empire would shrink in almost a generation, says the *Chronicle*. During the reign of Abdul Hamid, and within the memory of middle-aged people, Turkey lost approximately 200,000 square miles of her European possessions. Five years ago, the present Sultan held dominion over some 67,000 square miles of South-Eastern Europe, but only about 10,000 square miles remained to him after the map of the Balkans had been recast just before the present war started. In addition the whole of Turkey's possessions in Africa, 400,000 square miles, have been lost, as well as Crete and Cyprus.

Apart from Constantinople, the small slice of Europe left to the Turks is hardly worth having; but in Asia their malign influence still spreads over 680,000 square miles, though even there a shrinkage is in process. The Sheriff of Mecca has emancipated Arabia, the Russians are doing the same for Armenia, and the news from our own forces once again meeting Bagdad suggests that the Sultan will soon have to wipe Mesopotamia off his map. And at one time the Turkish Empire extended from Paris to the gates of Vienna, from which they were driven by a Polish King!

If it were not for the Prince of Wales's Fund, remarks the *Chronicle*, the \$6,000,000 which has been collected for the British Red Cross since the beginning of the war would be the largest sum ever subscribed for philanthropic purposes. Nothing like it has been achieved before. The Cotton District Relief Fund during the American Civil War reached nearly two millions, and that was surpassed by the National Fund during the South African War, when something like \$2,600,000 accrued, most of it being collected by the Mansion House. It is not an interesting recall that the first Mansion House Fund was instituted in 1871 for sufferers by the Siege of Paris. Ever since then until the present emergency most national funds have revolved round the City residence of the Lord Mayor.

The Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths, to whom was entrusted the making of the new Parliamentary mace presented to the Canadian House of Commons—to replace the one destroyed by fire—ranks among the oldest and richest of the City Guilds. It had existed at least two centuries before the first of its fifteen charters was granted by Edward III., and in 1187 the Goldsmiths had a fierce fight with the Merchant Taylors, for which 12 were hanged. Under the Commonwealth the selection of this company's hall for dealing with forfeited estates of Royalists drew sarcastic allusions from Cavalier satirists. The present hall, become a City landmark since the removal of the old General Post Office, contains the Assay Office, many art treasures, an altar to Diana, and the finest marble staircase in London.

The Chinese workman is industrious, thrifty and temperate, and can adapt himself to all circumstances, says Mr. J. P. Donovan in the *Empire Review*. Owing to the vast population and the struggle for existence, labour is both cheap and plentiful. Although the cost of labour has risen in China, as in other countries, during the past twenty years, it is still low when compared with what is paid for the same kind in either Europe or America. Ordinary labourers receive from 12s. to 18s. a month, while the wages of skilled labourers and mechanics rarely exceed from £2 to £3 a month. In the Hanyang steel works, which was started by the Yunnanfu Government and which employs 5,000 men, are employed ordinary labourers at 12s. a month. Women workers in the silk mills are in Shanghai even less than in a day for eleven hours' work. The Hanyang steel works, which was started by the Yunnanfu Government and which employs 5,000 men, are employed ordinary labourers at 12s. a month. Women workers in the silk mills are in Shanghai even less than in a day for eleven hours' work.

THE MORALITY OF
PRESIDENT WILSON.

"The Whole Duty of the United States."

Says a *Morning Post* leader, of January 24:—We have already considered the more salient aspects of the remarkable oration delivered by President Wilson to the Senate of the United States on Monday; and the conclusion to which we were reluctantly driven is that his proposals are in their very nature impracticable. In substance they consist of two propositions. The first is that peace should be concluded in default of the victory of either side, because the effect of defeat upon the defeated would inspire a sentiment of revenge which must sooner or later find satisfaction in another war. Let us assume that the result of victory would be as stated by Mr. Wilson, and we are entitled to ask what in fact, and not in theory, would be the effect upon both parties of an inconclusive peace, and how Mr. Wilson proposes to deal with it. The effect upon the aggressor would be to convince him that he could repeat his crime with impunity whenever it suited his convenience. The effect upon those who are fighting to destroy the military power of the aggressor would be to blast them with the guilt of having betrayed that for which the dead gave their lives. But we observe that the President does not admit that the one party is the wrong-doer and the other the wronged. In his view, both are right and both are wrong. "What is truth?" said jesting Pilate, and stayed not for the answer. But let us take Mr. Wilson on his own ground. If both sides are equally wrong and equally right, then the result of "peace without victory" will leave on both sides aspirations unfulfilled, vengeance unaltered, anger unquenched; in a word, all the embers which at a breath would again burst into flame. What would the President of the United States do then? He tells us. It is his second proposition. Peace would be enforced by the League of Nations, which Mr. Wilson declares is the future hope of the world. And how, if you please, enforced? The President is quite plain on that point. By war, and nothing else. How, then, can any Pacificist, whether American or British, reconcile membership of the League with his conscience? If we may say so with all respect, Mr. Wilson appears to be arguing in a circle. There is in existence the most powerful League of Nations the world has known or is likely to know; and it is now doing exactly what Mr. Wilson's League is designed to do. But Mr. Wilson says the existing League must stop before his League can begin. These are some of the considerations, though by no means all, which lead us to believe that the President's dream is but a dream. But there is another and interesting question: What inspired President Wilson, whose learned historian of high ability, to this excursion into the realm of fantasy? The explanation would seem to be that Mr. Wilson is essentially a moralist. Now it is part of the business of the moralist to discover justification for conduct. If President Wilson's speech be studied as a justification, or apology, for the conduct of the United States Government during the war, it immediately becomes intelligible. Mr. Wilson said expressly that he was speaking as "the responsible head of a great Government," and he added that "I feel confident that I have said what the people of the United States would wish me to say." He explained that the whole duty of the United States resided not in relation to any responsibility connected with the present war but in making provision against future wars. For that very reason, in fact, America must hold herself aloof from the present conflict. Here is a great mission; it is to establish the comity of nations upon a new basis altogether. That basis, strange as it may seem, is "the doctrine of President Monroe," which we understand to be that every nation should be left to go on with the war?

H.K.P.R. "BISLEY".

Entries Received to Date.

The following entries have so far been received in connection with the shoot for His Excellency the Governor's Cup at Easter:— Sergeant A. A. Whitelaw, H.K.V.O., Trooper 741 H. Relph, H.K.P.R., A.G. Pile, H.M. Dockyard, P.C. All Cave, H.K.P., Q. M. S. Black, R. E., E. Sears, H. M. Dockyard, F. W. Wright, H. M. Dockyard, Assistant Supt. Franks, H. K. P. R., Inspector Lammert, H. K. P. R., Chief Inspector Sirdar Khan, H.K.P.R.

Alteration in Conditions. Condition 3, relating to sights, is amended, and now permits the use of a "Sliding V" on Service rifles which have been issued without any wind-gauge attachment, provided the pattern of "Sliding V" desired to be used is approved on or before Tuesday, March 20.

One pattern of "Sliding V" has already been approved and may be seen on application to Inspector H. A. Lammert, 4 Daddell Street.

interfere with any other. That ideal is exactly what the Allies are seeking to establish, in their humble way, at this moment. But as President Wilson thinks proper to ignore the fact we will not dwell upon it. We would only ask—since we are interested in the matter—by what means President Wilson proposes to alter the nature of man so to secure the universal acceptance of the Monroe doctrine? For Mr. Wilson is proposing nothing else than a complete transformation of the character of mankind as we know it. And he posits the achievement of that transformation as the sole condition upon which America will in the future take a part in the arrangements, already described, to make the change permanent. A part of the prescription, as we have observed, is that the evil-doer should escape punishment. It was doubtless in accordance with Mr. Wilson's views upon internationality that the violation of the neutrality of Belgium was passed without protest by the Government of the United States. And therein, we conclude, resides the justification for that tacit acquiescence in the breaking of faith.

The Allied nations were so unfortunate as to have perceived their obligations on another plane of vision, in a light which compelled them to embark upon the most tremendous adventure in history. Between the serene vision of President Wilson and the blood-darkened prospect in which the Allies are groping there opens a gulf deep as the sea, as wide as the difference between reality and what the President calls "soft concealments." He speaks, and doubtless sincerely, to "uncover realities." These are not our realities, the realities of the Old World. But among Mr. Wilson's aspirations, which we may admire though without conviction, is a definite proposition that intimately concerns this country above all other countries. It is the proposal to establish the "freedom of the seas." The President was careful not to define that expression. But if he means that he desires so to alter the law of nations as to confer upon neutrals and belligerents on the sea privileges which they do not, and cannot, use on land, and at the same time to impose limitations upon naval strength as well as upon its use, we tell President Wilson in plain terms that Great Britain and her Allies will have none of it. This country has earned the right to speak on this matter, for what but the Royal Navy has charted and lighted and kept secure the oceans of the world for generations? The British Empire came by the sea, lives by the sea, and will continue to use the sea in accordance with the law of the sea, and none other. And now, having listened so long and with so much interest to President Wilson's instructive essay on the art of reconstructing the world, may we respectfully beg him to leave us to go on with the war?

THE LATE MR. HEWITT.

Inquest at the Magistracy
This Morning.

Mr. J. R. Wood, sitting as Coroner at the Magistracy this morning, held an enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of the late Mr. A. H. Hewitt, of the Green Island Cement Company, whose tragic death caused such a painful sensation among his wide circle of friends.

The jury was composed of Messrs. J. Goldschmidt (foreman), B. N. Baurepaire, and G. Wilson.

His Worship stated that the deceased was a man who was widely respected in the Colony. He was a British subject, and it seemed desirable to follow the practice in England and hold an enquiry into the circumstances of his death.

Evidence was first given by Dr. Smalley, in charge of the Kowloon Mortuary, who said he knew Mr. Hewitt personally. He had examined the deceased's body, and found that death was due to a fracture of the base of the skull.

Mr. D. G. Nicoll also gave evidence. He said he was an engineer employed by the Cement Company. On February 26, he was the engineer on duty in No. 1 Factory of the works. Just before three o'clock, Mr. Hewitt came in, and witness knew that he was going to see to a beam. They both went on to a "ball mill" platform, and the deceased stepped on to a plank, twelve inches wide. There was a head-rail to the plank. Deceased stooped down to pass along, and he was then apparently seized with dizziness, for he swayed over and fell to the ground. He had just run up the steps, and was moving very slowly. The distance deceased fell was just over nine feet, and he landed on the cement floor. A Chinese foreman was by him first, and witness attended to him immediately. He was then alive, and witness conveyed him on a stretcher to his house. A doctor was summoned, but deceased had passed away before his arrival. On the previous Thursday, deceased had complained of having what he thought was smoker's heart, and described some of the symptoms. When he came into the works on the day of the accident, he was smoking a cigar, and witness thought that with running up the steps it had affected his heart and produced the dizziness.

His Worship intimated that further evidence was to hand if wanted, but the jury were satisfied, and returned a verdict of accidental death.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve), state:—

Inspectors and Sergeants are informed that the following examinations to be held by Chief Inspector Kerr, are merely by way of keeping them posted in Police Duties. No results will be recorded. They will take place periodically. They will attend in uniform at Police School at 5.30 p.m. as follows:—

Monday, March 12—All Crown Sergeants and Sergeants of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.

Wednesday, March 14—All Chief Inspectors, Staff Inspectors Arualli and Potter, All Inspectors, and Staff Sergeants Fisher and Balaan.

Friday, March 16—All Crown Sergeants and Sergeants of Nos. 3 and 4 Companies, Mounted Police, Maxim Gunners, and Ambulance Platoon.

Japan Silk.

In the Yokohama export raw silk market the tone is being strengthened, gradually, and on February 19, owing to resumed purchases by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, a boom was created. In the morning standards were quoted at ¥1,240 per bale, which was a rise by close of ¥10. In the afternoon the boom waned a little, but the volume of business was inflated noticeably. "Hagata" was taken at ¥1,410.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut. Colonel A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

Leave. 2nd Lieutenant H. G. Hegarty is granted leave for the duration of the war from March 5, 1917.

No. 2,047 G. W. H. Stapleton is granted leave for the duration of the war from March 7, 1917.

No. 1,297 Pte. H. Green is granted leave for the duration of the war from March 2, 1917.

No. 1,480 Pte. C. Mycock is granted leave for the duration of the war from 3rd March, 1917.

Transferred. No. 1,989 Gr. A. N. Bootes is transferred from Artillery Battery to Centre Section M. G. Co. from this date.

Struck Off. The leave granted to No. 994 Sgt. F. D. Haigh having expired, he is struck off the strength of the Corps from 3rd March, 1917.

Parades. Sunday 11th instant:—8 a.m.

Artillery Battery Belchers 6th Section, Left and Right Sections M. G. Co., Civil Service Coy, and Signalling Section on Prays just East of Blake Pier and proceed by launch to Kowloon City for Field Firing. Dress: Drill order (Helmet) with haversack, water-bottle (filled), two pouches and 20 rounds ball ammunition.

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TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

KINGS CLERE DANCE. THE DANCE which was to have taken place on SATURDAY, MARCH 10, has been postponed to SATURDAY, MARCH 17.

WANTED.

WANTED in Kowloon a S.I.C. of FIVE ROOMED HOUSE. Estimated "Reply" 12-1-1917. "Hongkong Telegraph."

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.

TEL. 468

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NOTICE.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

A MEETING will be held on MONDAY next, the 12th inst. at 5.15 p.m. in the CITY HALL to consider the best method of celebrating "St. George's Day" with a view to raising further funds for British War Charities. All interested are earnestly invited to attend.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

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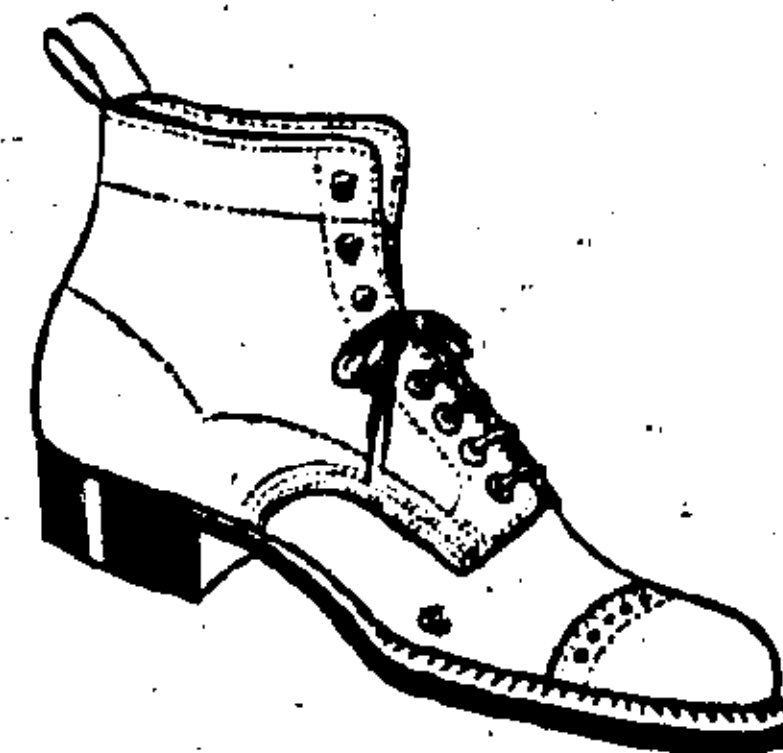
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BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & Cbo.....		
MOJI and Kobe.....	Tolomi Maru Capt. Kamada T. 8,000	MONDAY, 12th Mar.
	Toyora Maru Capt. Shimidzu T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 10th Mar.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Fushimi Maru Capt. Irizawa T. 21,000	THURS. 15th Mar., at 11 a.m.
	Hirano Maru Capt. H. Fraser T. 16,000	FRI., 23rd Mar., at 11 a.m.
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SHANGHAI.....	Yingchow	11th Mar. at d'light.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	14th Mar. at noon.
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(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.
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For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow Yusan	Fri.	9th Mar. at d'light.
MANILA.....	Sat.	10th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Sun.	11th Mar. at d'light.
TIENTSIN.....	Fri.	16th Mar. at 3 p.m.
MANILA.....	Sat.	17th Mar. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG.....	Tues.	20th Mar. at 7 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kolo and Rangoon, frequently calling at Shanghai, and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Shipbuilding at Chepstow.

Although little or nothing has been heard lately as to the shipbuilding progress being made at Chepstow it is interesting to gather from "The Times" that real progress is being made by the Standard Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Ltd., the company concerned in the enterprise. It will be recalled that on August 15 last, the company took over the engineering firm of Messrs. Edward Finch and Co., Ltd., which was originally established there to build Brunel's bridge over the Wye, and a new company was formed entitled Edward Finch and Co. (1916), Ltd. In spite of labour difficulties three shipways have been prepared in this yard, and two 3,300-ton cargo steamers are being built. It is expected that a vessel of about 6,000 tons deadweight will shortly be laid down on the third slip, and it is hoped that by the end of the year five new steamers will have been put into the water from this yard, in addition to 18 smaller vessels, all of which are urgently required. The company has energetically taken in hand the provision of the most modern machinery and plant, and since the yard was acquired the number of men employed has been more than doubled. A month ago a start was made with female labour, and now about 40 women are employed with satisfactory results. A beginning has also been made with provision of better housing accommodation. Already 30 high-class workmen's cottages have been built, under licence from the Ministry of Munitions, on the adjoining yard. It is understood that the company proposes to continue building when it obtains licences from the authorities, who are issuing licences in blocks of 15. Recreation rooms for the men and women are being provided. Work in the new yard of the Standard Company is making progress and the first four slips for building steamers up to 1,000 tons each are being prepared. Every assistance is being given by the Great Western Railway Company. The directors are known to feel indebted to the invaluable assistance rendered by the Admiralty, the Board of Trade, and the Ministry of Munitions. Much more could be done towards preparing the new yards if sufficient labour could be secured, but so far the national labour requirements have been considered, not unnaturally, a serious difficulty. Confidence is expressed, however, that the Government will assist in securing the necessary labour directly it sees its way to do so. It is estimated that if sufficient help were forthcoming from four to six large merchant steamers could very soon be laid down.—"Journal of Commerce."

The Chartering of Neutral Shipping.

It is understood that the intervention which Mr. Howard Houlder, as president of the Institute of Shippers, had at the Board of Trade, showed clearly that the views of brokers respecting the new chartering regulations are quite appreciated by the Marine Department. The decision of the Inter-Ally Chartering Executive to effect their chartering of vessels from the River Plate through the regular agents had already made it clear that there is no intention of ignoring the existing chartering machinery, and it seems not impossible that the principle involved in this decision may be extended to other trades. No doubt the president of the Institute was careful to explain that all the shipbrokers have been aiming at in their recent action has been to try to protect their own interests without prejudicing in any way the effectiveness of the new scheme for the national and Allied interest. The position of the brokers during the war has been naturally being seriously affected by the direct requisitioning of British tonnage by the Government, but whether anything could be done to alleviate the position for the brokers in this matter seems a matter for the Admiralty rather than for the Board of Trade to consider. The recent mass meeting was held at the Baltic Exchange under the auspices of the Institute of Shipbrokers and it may be expected that another meeting will be called for a very early date, at which, presumably, the president will take the opportunity of explaining the views of the Government on the subject.

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Next sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences
and carries a duly qualified surgeon.
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Yok Building, Tel. 1574.
HONGKONG, 30th Dec., 1916.

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a.s. "VENEZUELA" May 21.

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HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 7th MARCH, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Honam. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

THURSDAY, 8th MARCH, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Kinshan. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 5.00 p.m. Honam.

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Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 11th MARCH, 1917.

The Company's Steamship
"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—There will be no sailings on Sunday from Macao at
7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL.

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MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The P.M.S.S. Co.'s Steamer ECUADOR
from San Francisco, arrived at Yoko-
hama on the 5th inst., one day ahead of
schedule time and left for Hongkong via
Kobe, Shanghai and Manila on the 6th
inst.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on Feb. 1, 1917.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER
WORKS LEVEL.

City Reservoirs: 1917. 1916. 1915.
Hill Reservoirs: 1917. 1916. 1915.

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

City Reservoirs: 1917. 1916. 1915.
Hill Reservoirs: 1917. 1916. 1915.

Comparison of water in the City and Hill District
Reservoirs and the amount of water used during the month
of Jan. 1917.

Comparison: 1917. 1916. 1915.
City Reservoirs: 1917. 1916. 1915.
Hill Reservoirs: 1917. 1916. 1915.

Service to houses in the Hill District
was discontinued from 1st Jan. 1917, and the supply
was given by public street fountains only during
January in both years 1916 and 1917. During Chinese
New Year holidays, full supply was turned on from
1st January 1917 and from 1st Jan. 1916 (sic) to 1st
January 1917.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Comparison: 1917. 1916. 1915.

Comparison of water in Kowloon Reservoirs and the amount
of water used during the month of Jan. 1917.

Comparison: 1917. 1916. 1915.
Kowloon Reservoirs: 1917. 1916. 1915.

Comparison of water in Kowloon Reservoirs and the amount
of water used during the month of Jan. 1917.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination. Vessel's Name. For Freight Apply To. To be Dis- patched.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria, B.C., & Japan	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	8, Mar.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Russia	C. P. O. S.	15, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Bintan	J. O. J. L.	15, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	24, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	P. M. S. S.	P. M. S. S.	26, Mar.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	28, Mar.
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	28, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	S. J. M.	T. K. K.	2, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Jikembang	J. O. J. L.	13, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	hina	C. M. S. S.	16, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	K. K.	16, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	24, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	12, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Yakka	J. O. J. L.	14, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Venezuela	P. M. S. S.	31, May.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	16, June.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Hoihow, Peking & Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	8, Mar.
Amoy and Shanghai	Hoihow	B. & S.	8, Mar.
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	8, Mar.
Shanghai via Swatow	Yusang	J. M. Co.	9, Mar.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	10, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Toyora M.	N. Y. K.	10, Mar.
Shanghai	Choyssang	J. M. Co.	11, Mar.
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	11, Mar.
Moji and Kobe	Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	13, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	13, Mar.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	14, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	15, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, Mar.
Tientsin	Chipsing	J. M. Co.	16, Mar.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	17, Mar.
Haiphong	Takasang	J. M. Co.	20, Mar.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tean	B. & S.	21, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	23, Mar.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji,	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	23, Mar.
Kobe & Yokkaichi			

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Sitting B. J.	Knodner Dr. A. T.
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A. W.	Knodner Dr. A. T.
Edell Mr. & Mrs. H. A.	Knodner Dr. A. T.
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Gibson T. C.	Milner Mr. & Mrs.
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Kilb. & Mrs.	Milner Mr. & Mrs.
Leader Mr. & Mrs.	Milner Mr. & Mrs.
Legg Mrs. Wm. Geo.	Milner Mr. & Mrs.
& Capt.	Milner Mr. & Mrs.
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Meek Thomas	Milner Mr. & Mrs.
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STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Positions Strengthened.

London, March 5.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says:—The enemy's attack to the east of Bouchavesnes was repulsed.

We strengthened our positions east of Gommecourt and carried out raids near Arras. The enemy suffered many casualties and we made prisoner 42.

We entered trenches south-east of Guiney and took prisoners. There have been many air fights. Six German aeroplanes were brought down. Eight were driven down damaged. Two of ours were brought down and five are missing.

British Bomb Blast Furnaces.

London, March 6.

The Admiralty announces that naval aeroplanes dropped many heavy bombs on the 4th inst. on blast furnaces at Brebach.

French Destroy Enemy Works.

London, March 6.

A French communique says:—On the right of the Meuse, a vigorous counter-attack ejected the enemy from a part of the line he occupied yesterday north of Caubiers wood.

An enemy attempt north of Elirey completely failed. Our fire wrecked works at B-singe wood. Three enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

THE DOUBLE INCOME TAX.

London, March 6.

In the House of Lords, replying to several members who drew attention to the great injustice done to the Dominions, especially to New Zealand, owing to the Double Income Tax, Lord Hylton admitted the hardship, but said that Parliament would doubtless have to consider the question before long. He contended that the Colonies wanted the best of both Worlds, and submitted that the development of the Dominions was secured, in the first instance at least, by British capital. Therefore the Dominions should consider the question of making some reduction or of agreeing to a compromise in the case of persons in Great Britain who invested in Colonial undertakings. He assured the House that the Treasury would consider the question.

LABOUR PARTY AND IRELAND.

London, March 5.

The Labour Party Executive has passed a resolution urging the Government to take the necessary steps to settle the Irish question.

THE DUTCH INDIES.

Restrictions Against Hongkong Rescinded.

The Consul-General for the Netherlands informs us that the Netherlands Indian Government has rescinded the decree by which Hongkong was declared an infected port on account of plague.

No special measures are necessary for ships leaving for the Netherlands Indies until further order, with the exception that the bill of health has to be endorsed by the Consul-General in Hongkong.

THE LOVERS' QUARREL.

Love, like the ivy doth with magic force
Twine with its tendrils round each lover's heart.

Binding in sweet communion these apart,
Though mayhap one lie in the earth a-corse.

Naught can disturb its smooth and gentle course,
Though striving may oft cause a moment's smart.

And just one delicate tendril may dispart,
Leaving behind a glow of sad remorse.

That tendril, torn from its embracing grip,
Sends forth afresh new shoots, to join again.

More firmly than before the severed ends;
Again begins that loving fellow-ship.

Which, for the nonce was rudely broke in twain,
With fervent vows that make complete amends.

NEMO.

Hongkong, March 6, 1917.

The New York Food Riots.

New York, February 26.—Crowds of women have mobbed the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, and the St. Regis Hotel here, crying for bread.

There have been five food riots in the Bronx district, where the markets have been raided by large crowds.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT.

Bandman Company's New Arrangement for Saturday.

The intended performance of "The Bing Boys" by the Bandman Opera Company on Saturday night will not now take place, as the Company has agreed to appear in a complimentary variety concert which is being arranged as a compliment to the men of Hongkong who are shortly leaving for the front. Further details will be announced later.

This cancelling of an advertised performance will probably cause some little inconvenience among those who have booked seats, but these, we are sure, will appreciate the kindness of the Bandman Company in coming forward in the way they have to give those going to the war a hearty send-off.

RACE PONIES.

This Afternoon's Auction Sale.

The usual sale of ponies which mark the completion on the racing season in Hongkong took place this afternoon at the Fountain, opposite the City Hall, when there were no less than fifty-one ponies offered for sale. Among this number were several well-known winners at the recent Meeting, and, as will be seen below, some good prices were realised. The sale was conducted by Messrs. Hughes and Hough, Mr. Gegg holding the hammer.

The following is the list of ponies and the prices paid:—
Antony.—Bought in, \$20.
Beetroot.—Bought in, \$50.
Moonstone.—Mr. Ngai, \$15.
One grey polo pony.—Bought in, \$15.
Flybynight.—Mr. Tom Gunn, \$20.

Ironside.—Mr. De Voeux, \$110.
Whizz Bang.—Bought in, \$15.
Heath Hush.—Mr. Moxon, \$150.
Obenut griffin.—Mr. Wa Shiu Kan, \$30.

Grey griffin.—Mr. Blason, \$120.
Bright Pearl.—Mr. Wu Shiu Kan, \$60.

King Jack.—Mr. Ngai, \$15.
Pearlless Pearl.—Mr. Wa Shiu Kan, \$135.

Patrolini.—Mr. Agassiz, \$75.
Khakili.—Mr. David, \$160.
Aerialini.—Mr. Seib, \$120.

Warriorini.—Mr. Congdon, \$280.
Herolini.—Mr. Curroem, \$500.

Sangala.—Capt. Cassel, \$75.
Trojan.—Mr. Voss, \$135.
Sanyobara.—Mr. Moxon, \$110.

Formosa.—Capt. Goldney, \$90.
Old King Cole.—Mr. Hough, \$105.

Titmouse.—Mr. Johnson, \$150.
Dormouse.—Mr. Hough, \$80.

Town Mouse.—Mr. Ross, \$380.
Paek.—Bought in, \$40.
Spalpeen.—Capt. Goldney, \$180.

Golliwog.—Mr. Lum, \$180.
White Metal.—Mr. Leong Yat, \$65.

Black Griffin.—Mr. Tom Gunn, \$80.
Onward Dahlia.—Mr. Leong Yat, \$50.

Duke Dahlia.—Mr. Tavares, \$45.
Merry Monarch.—Mr. Blason, \$120.

King Hal.—Mr. Ngai, \$100.
Black Prince.—Mr. Tom Gunn, \$55.

Banjo.—Mr. Wa Shiu Kan, \$45.
Nyanza.—Mr. Li, \$60.
Mo.—Mr. "Blank", \$135.

Iks.—Mr. Ho, \$105.
Yid.—Mr. Ross, \$300.
Social Bohemer.—Withdrawn.

King Ben.—Mr. Dowbiggin, \$210.
King Dick.—Withdrawn.

Peter Doody.—Mr. Wa Shiu Kan, \$115.
Bridgforth.—Mr. Barton, \$300.

Brown Bom.—Capt. Cassel, \$100.
Cloudlands.—Mr. Moxon, \$210.

Haji.—Mr. "Blank", \$130.
Oak Bay.—Capt. Goldney, \$160.

Amphion.—Ah Hee, \$125.
Black pony.—Mr. Tom Gunn, \$95.

King Charles.—Mr. Lum, \$45.
White pony.—Major De Piro, \$45.

H.E. LUK WING-TING.

Yesterday's Entertainment.

His Excellency the Military Governor of Kwangtung, who arrived yesterday by the gunboat Fo Pik, made a formal visit to Government House in order to return the recent call of H.E. Sir Henry May. He and his suite were entertained to tiffin by the Governor, the other guests present being the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, O.M.G., the Hon. Mr. Lau Chupak, Mr. Liang Shih-yi and Mr. Chan Shau-shun. Later, the guest of the day made a brief call at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and then proceeded to the Chinese Club for tea.

The entertainment here was on a big scale, considerably over a hundred persons being present. The Club is well known for its hospitality, and yesterday's arrangements constituted something like a triumph. Many old hands present spoke of the event as in every respect the institution's biggest success, and very great credit is due to the committee for the smoothness with which the whole function was carried out. The building, both inside and out, was decorated very tastefully with flowers and flags, and an excellent band played at frequent intervals. General Luk was attended by Messrs. Loh Ching, Wong Kwok-U, Li Tey-ye, Tong Pak-shan, Chan Heung-lun, Chan Yau-ke and Sin Tse-lut, and was received at the entry of the Club by Mr. Un Kam-wa (President), Messrs. Wong Kwong-tin and B. Wong Tape (Secretaries), and by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chupak. Among those present at the tea were Messrs. Tong Yat-chin, Chan King-wan, T. N. Chan, Ho Fook, Wei Wing-sam, Li Yau-chun, Chan Kan-yue, J. M. Wong, Hing Koo, Chan Ohk-yue, H. K. Hang, M. K. Lo, and Mark Pure, Mr. Un Kam-wa, in proposing the health of the Military Governor, expressed, in an eloquent speech, the satisfaction of the Club and of all present at being able to entertain him. Affairs in Kwangtung Province were, he remarked, very closely interwoven with those of Hongkong, and there was every reason why there should be a perfectly good understanding between this Colony and the people of South China.

Mr. Un spoke of the need for a practical co-operation between the Provincial Government and the mercantile community, and expressed the hope that the Kwangtung officials would do all in their power to facilitate the transaction of business.

Luk Wing-ting, in replying, promised that he would, on his return to Canton, do everything possible to promote such relations as the Chairman had spoken of. Personally he was a Canton man—at least a native of Shiu Hing; but, since he lived in Kwangtung for so many years, he might reasonably speak of himself as a native of the Two Kwang. He was most anxious to keep in touch with the merchants of Hongkong and was keenly appreciative of the ready hospitality that had been accorded to him in the Colony.

General Luk again spoke warmly of the welcome that he had met with, in subsequent conversation with a representative of the Telegraph. He was going, he said, to Shanghai by the first available boat, and from there to Peking. How long he would be away from his Province he could not say offhand; probably not for very long. He had special reports to make to the Central Government. Asked as to the possibility of China's joining the Allies, he said smilingly that the matter was not in his hands but in those of the President and the Parliament. He had his own views on the subject, but for obvious reasons he could not make these public.

Before leaving Hongkong, His Excellency will probably be entertained to dinner at West Point by the Chinese community.

SCHOOLS' FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

Exhibition Match and Presentations To-morrow.

To-morrow, the trophies and medals for the Senior and Junior Schools' League will be distributed to the winners by the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Cloude Severn, O.M.G.

In each League, St. Joseph's College are the winners, the runners-up in the Senior being St. Stephen's College, and in the Junior Queen's College 2nd eleven.

The distribution will take place at 5.15 p.m. on the Queen's College ground, Causeway Bay, and will be preceded by an exhibition match, St. Joseph's v. the Rest, commencing at 4 p.m. The teams will be as follows:—

St. Joseph's:—W. Michael, Chan Yek Yu, Chan Tung Hoi, Teo Ohak Wan, S. A. M. Sopher, Peter Go, Tin Yuk On, J. Silva, R. M. Omar, R. Vabois, F. Lacon.

The Rest:—Wong On (Queen's); Kong Shau Yon (Dioe), Pun Kiu Nam (St. Stephen's); Ko Kin Fan (Queen's); Ng Shu Heung (St. Stephen's); Captain, Ng Hong Tai (St. Paul's); Wong Pok Hing (Queen's); Ohu Kwok Leung (St. Stephen's); Cecil Chan (Ying Wah), Kor Ba Leuk (Dioe). Reserves:—Chan Shiu Pai (Wan Chai), Yeung Wing Cheung (Yau-mati).

DR. ARRIAGA DEAD.

First President of Portugal.

A telegram has been received in Macao reporting the death of Dr. Manoel Arriaga, the first elected President of the Republic of Portugal, who died at Lisbon on March 5.

A native of Horta in the Azores, deceased was 74 years old. He was a Doctor of Law of Coimbra University and a brilliant orator and journalist. He was proposed for election as President by a coalition of all the Conservative Republicans, who were opposed by the Radicals, under the leadership of Dr. Afonso Costa, the Provisional Minister of Justice. The Conservatives had at the last moment substituted Dr. Arriaga for their original candidate, Senhor Brasmamp, as the former represented no single group and had the sympathy of the greater part of the Deputies. Dr. Arriaga received 121 votes as against 86 cast for Senhor Machado, the Provisional Minister of Foreign Affairs and the nominee of Dr. Costa. When the election was over, Dr. Theophilo Braga handed to his successor the formal resignation of the Provisional Government, and on September 3 the first Constitutional Ministry was formed.

DESERTING CONSTABLES.

Two Chinese Policemen Sentenced.

Two Chinese constables were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with desertion from the force.

In the first case Constable 56 was charged with deserting on January 2, 1916. It was stated that the man joined the force in 1910, and, after serving for five years, was sworn on again for a similar period. He deserted and was not seen again until this morning, near the Tai Ping junk.

The other man joined the force in 1906, and continued serving until 1915, at which time he was a first class constable. His excuse was that he was sick and could not work, so he left.

Both men were sentenced to three months' hard labour.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

Order No. 14, issued to-day by Major Wokeman, Commanding H.K.V.R., states:—

The parade called for Friday, the 9th instant, on the Oriksai Ground is cancelled.

"A" and "B" Cos. will parade on road outside the Law Courts at 5 p.m. on Friday, the 9th instant.

Kowloon Dock and Taikeo Sections at the Polo Ground at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Orderly Office.

In future all communications for the Adjutant must be addressed to him at the Orderly Room, Hongkong Club Annex, Ground Floor, Upper Road.

WHAT IS A NEWSPAPER?

A Costly Official Joke.

The authorities—to use a vague but convenient phrase—are wrestling, not for the first time, with the question:—What is a newspaper? The question has become important just now because newspapers may be sold later in the day than some other things, and as they thus enjoy exceptional treatment it is necessary to decide what they are.

I notice that the Home Office has announced that the word must not be taken to include "periodicals," but surely a newspaper, whether morning, evening or weekly, is a periodical, as one of the meanings of that word is "a publication which appears at regular intervals." In the history of journalism there may have been some forlorn paper that appeared once and once only, never reaching number two, and such a newspaper would not be a periodical, but a paper that comes out daily is most undoubtedly a periodical as long as it manages to survive.

Definitions are difficult things, and a trouble-some authority has pointed out that when you try to define a word you do so by giving its meaning in other words, and that there is a possibility of dispute as to the meaning of each of those other words. Having shown the difficulties thus involved the troublesome authority wound up by quoting that overworked tag:—Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?

And who shall determine the meaning of the words which make up the definition? That is to say he gave it up. But other men have been not quite so poor-spirited as that and have furnished definitions of the word "newspaper." Here is one that has been generally approved:—

"A sheet containing intelligence, or reports of passing events, issued at short but regular intervals, and either sold or distributed gratis."

Difficulties of Definition.

This is not likely to satisfy the hyper-critic. To begin with he may fall foul of the word "intelligence," and will vow that he knows papers which contain nothing of the sort. He is almost sure to say this about some paper whose editor has, with polite and profuse regrets, suggesting a feeling of desolation, returned a masterly contribution proffered by the hyper-critic. Again, what we generally mean by a daily paper is one that appears on six days in the week. It may be said to come out at short intervals, but they are not regular intervals, as the space of time between the appearance of the Saturday and the Monday issues is longer than that between those of Monday and Tuesday. And then the allusion to papers being either sold or distributed gratis does not include those that are offered for sale, are not sold, are not distributed gratis, but are known, I believe, as "returns."

Every paper will admit the existence of such things in connection with other papers. I have heard of a desperate sheet that was bought only by those who wrote in it, and each of them read only his own contribution. All the other copies printed performed "the trivial round" from the publication department to the resting-place for returns, and in that way may be said to have enjoyed a real circulation. Are we to deny the name newspaper to such a publication because most of its copies were neither sold nor distributed gratis?

I have said that this question as to what a newspaper is has confronted the authorities before to-day. When it was decided that newspapers should be taxed there was not much hesitation on the part of those authorities, for they taxed anything they chose to include. They did the thing well, from their point of view, and they would have scorned to exclude "periodicals." But the powers that be will take a different view of a thing when they want to tax it from that which they take when they are conferring a privilege on it.

An Official Slip.

And it was owing to an official slip during a debate on the newspaper tax, and a slip made when a Treasury Bench gentleman was trying to be smart in regard to the definition in question, that the tax eventually disappeared. For many years there had been attempts made to repeal the tax, and the

question as to what is a newspaper had been raised again and again. Those who did not hesitate to tax newspapers were not ashamed to say that they could not answer the question. At length, in 1854, when the matter was debated with exceptional vehemence, the representative of the Board of Inland Revenue said simply that, while he could not state what a newspaper was, he could most certainly explain what it was not—it was not, he said, a publication treating of only one subject. That may be said to have "done it" for enterprising men immediately produced papers called the "Army and Navy Dispatch," "War Times," "War Telegraph," "War Flysheet," and others bearing similar titles. All these "treated of only one subject," namely, the Crimean War, which happened to be the only subject that interested the public at the time.

Even the callous officials felt that they could not put a newspaper tax on publications which had been declared from the Treasury Bench to be not newspapers, and so these prints were untaxed. But the other papers which contained the same, or as much, war news were taxed because they dealt with other topics also. Now, even the official mind recognises that there is a limit, and that the line should be drawn somewhere. And so it came about that because of a remark that was intended to be smart, an official joke that resembled many official jokes in being no laughing matter, the newspaper tax disappeared.

This is supposed to be the only benefit that anyone in this country—other than some "war profiteers"—derived from the Crimean War. It will be seen that officials should be wary and should walk delicately when trying to define the word newspaper. Should they ever yield to base temptation and try to tax papers again, they will be confronted by the fact that the Home Office has decided that the word cannot be correctly applied to a periodical. And I imagine that they will find it difficult to establish their point that the word "newspaper" is not a periodical.

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COLOURED RACES REPLY TO KAISER.

Scathing Criticism of the Imperial Slave Driver.

Paris, Jan. 17.—The coloured representatives of the French colonies of Guadeloupe and Senegal in the Chamber of Deputies, M.M. Boismont, Oandall and Diagne, have published a manifesto replying to the German Emperor's protest against the employment of coloured troops in the French army.

"The German Emperor"—they declare—"took little enough trouble to safeguard the prestige of the white race when he endeavoured to persuade the French and British Colonies to revolt against their Mother countries, a base attempt which failed miserably."

"The conduct of those who are behaving like regular slave-traders towards the whites would be sufficient for ever to prevent the coloured peoples from having any ambition to obtain the blessings of their civilisation."

"The Germans cannot understand that the mission of justice, goodness, and fraternity of France towards the peoples she has under protection has gained her the deep love and gratitude of her adopted sons, who rose spontaneously for the defence of the Motherland and the patrimony of civilisation, in which beloved France has so nobly associated them."

"They know of what the benefits of Kultur consist—the deportations, murders, outrages and raids committed in Belgium and Northern France. Moreover the German Government by its protest proscribes from the United States army several millions of coloured men."

The manifesto concludes:—"If the prestige of the white race has suffered it has been through the crime of the Germans, to whose punishment their fellow men will heroically contribute by natural right duty and national solidarity."—Reuter.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

A Boom in Indigo.
One of the outstanding facts of Indian trade in the period since the war broke out, says the *Indian*, is the immense recovery which Indian indigo has made. No single industry in India has had such remarkable vicissitudes, and we can all remember the regret and sorrow at which the rapid and consistent departure of the glory of Tribhoo—to mention one important centre—departed. In the middle 90's something like 1,500,000 acres were under cultivation and the export trade was worth about \$4,000,000. In 1914 the area was approximately 150,000 acres: now, however, that figure has been increased to 626,000 acres, and under the influence of monopoly value in English markets and the greatly increased demand for the natural dye, the trade is booming, and may be regarded as, presently, at any rate, satisfactory.

Japan's Electric Power.
The electric current capable of being generated by hydro-power, according to the investigations of the Department of Communications (Tokyo), is estimated in horse power at 3,100,000. The greater amount of this necessitates an enormous cost of construction and further, being so far distant from consuming points, it can not be taken advantage of so easily. The force in easy access is 2,147,708 horse-power. Besides, at present another 2,339,000 horse-power is supplied by water power, thus making the whole of Japan's capacity something like 5,440,000 horse-power. Supposing that all was utilized the current would reach 2,330,000 kilowatts, estimates the *Japan Times*. Considering the points of distribution of water-power houses, there are 100 on the shores of the Pacific between Ibaraki and Shizuoka Prefectures. The shores of the Japan Sea rank next, followed by Hokkaido at a little less than 200. The rest in the order of districts are around the Bay of Ise, and comprise Kyoto, Osaka and Kishu, Shikoku, Sanyo, Hokuriku and Sanin, all numbering less than 100.

Japan-China Trade.
During the last 10 days of January an extraordinary turn ruled in the Japan-China trade; exports from Japan increased quite briskly while imports from China dwindled abnormally. In some degree it may be accounted for by the fact that the general tendency in the bar silver market was favourable to China, but the difficulty felt by the Yangtze steamers in reaching Hankow also may be taken as responsible. According to official Japanese returns published by the Tokyo Finance Department on January 5, exports from Japan during the period were valued at Y.6,626,080 against Y.3,406,212 of the corresponding period of last year, thus there was an increase by Y.3,219,868. Again, in comparison with the preceding 10 days there is a large increase of Y. 1,478,794. North China and the Yangtze provinces are principally responsible for this large increase in exports for this period. The following is the summary of the export trade for the 10 days period as published by the *Japan Times*:

Figures for Figures for	1917.	1916.
Manchuria	889,001	343,700
North Manchuria	1,885,736	970,147
C. China	3,839,132	2,085,811
South China	21,211	6,554

Total Yen. 6,626,080 3,406,212
The total value of imports for the same period is Y.2,500,842 against Y. 2,338,842 at the same time last year, accordingly there is a slight gain of Y.162,000. In comparison with the preceding period, when there was a somewhat encouraging boom in the department of trade, however, there is a decline by Y.962,538. This is principally due to the less active trade done by Central and Northern China, as seen from the following summary of the import trade:

Figures for Figures for	1917.	1916.
Manchuria	325,802	141,537
North China	564,251	691,899
Central China	505,217	1,377,870
South China	115,772	127,946

Total Yen. 2,500,842 2,338,842

American Cotton.
Reuter's Liverpool cotton market quotation for February 19 is as follows for middling American cotton: Spot 10.90d. March-April 10.43d. October-November 9.84d. The market has remained fairly steady during the week, the corresponding quotations on February 12 having been 10.75d., 10.23d., and 9.59d. A cotton report issued by the Federal Bureau of the Census (Washington) early last month shows that there were consumed in December, exclusive of lint, 536,687 running bales, compared with 555,005 in December, 1915. Exports of cotton in December, including lint, were 737,562 running bales, compared with 558,278 in December, 1915. Imports of cotton in December were 34,390, equivalent to 500-pound bales, compared with 43,724 in December, 1915. Number of cotton spindles active in the United States in December was 32,864,474, compared with 31,745,722 in December, 1915.

United States Steel Boom.
The United States Steel Corporation had unfilled orders booked at the end of November amounting to 11,058,542 tons, the largest total of forward business ever reported. The gain during the month was 1,043,282 tons, also a new high record for expansion in a single month. A year ago the books showed no more than 7,189,489 tons, but at the time that total was considered excellent as a forecast of future business. The corporation's orders on Nov. 1 amounted to practically a full year's business based on operations in 1915. Last year the rolled and other finished material turned out for sale in the open market amounted to 11,762,639 tons. It was feared in steel producing quarters after the monthly statement was issued that the various plants were turning out ingots at the annual rate of 20,000,000 tons. Last year the complete output of ingots was 16,376,492 tons. Two years ago the finished steel produced aggregated 9,014,512 tons and ingots were made to a total of 11,826,476 tons. While the receipt of new orders was the leading cause in the accumulation of so large a total in November, it was assumed in the financial district that delays in shipments had borne a part also in backing up business at the plants. In other words, congestion on the railroads was believed to have retarded the transfer of finished goods to consumers and checked the inflow of raw material to the mills. The consensus among followers of steel trade developments, however, was that the transportation facility was to be considered of small moment in contrast with the known pressure of orders. Labour conditions, too, are not as perfect as the employers would have them, the shortage of labour being further emphasized by the disposition of many labourers to "lay off" more days than before employment became steady and wages advanced. The great tonnage awaiting mill room aroused considerable comment in steel and financial circles. "The yardstick, which we formerly used in measuring business," said one steel man, "has been broken and thrown away. It is a fact that some producers are refusing business offered for the first half of 1918, although their books are not filled completely. The raw material market is causing some concern, and steelmakers are reluctant to book themselves full away ahead at current prices until they feel sure that they can properly 'cover' themselves with iron, coal, and coke. A year ago no one would have dreamed of pig-iron at 35 dollars a ton. Steel rails are selling at 40 dollars a ton for open-hearth product, and when it is considered that a single item of the raw material going into rails costs 25 dollars a ton, it is seen that nothing is made on rails. This illustrates the situation as regards former business contracts for delivery more than a year ahead. The mills have all the orders they can handle for the coming year, and they are afraid to exercise caution in regard to the commitments running into 1918."—*Exchange*.

San Miguel Brewery Shareholders' Meeting.
The general meeting of the shareholders of the San Miguel Brewery took place at Manila on February 26, and after the report and balance sheet for the year 1916 were read and unanimously approved, the president Mr. Antonio R. Roxas tendered his resignation of the chairmanship. The shareholders were unanimous in not accepting Mr. Roxas' resignation and only agreed to let him go, after they were convinced of his powerful reasons. Then they adopted a joint resolution expressing their sentiment of regret at such resignation. Simultaneously, a great meeting was taking place in the brewery's yard, of all employees and labourers of the concern, to join their expression of sentiment to that of the shareholders. The new directors of the company thereafter held a meeting, at which it was unanimously agreed to re-elect Mr. Roxas as president of the board, and, on the ground that this post is, according to new by-laws, no longer connected with the general management of the affairs of the company, the general manager was entrusted to Don Enrique Braso de Coys, until such time as he sees fit to retire, to be succeeded by Don Antonio Braso, who has been granted a leave of absence. The new board of directors is now constituted as follows:—Messrs. Antonio E. Roxas, president; Ramon S. Fernandez, vice-president; Enrique Zibol, treasurer; Francisco Ortigas, director; Mauro Piolo, director; Jose Perez Sierra, director; Leopoldo Kahn, director. A. G. Zibol, has been appointed secretary.

New Hankow Banks.
Four new Chinese banks are in the course of organisation in Hankow. Two of them are purely commercial enterprises while the other two will be partly under supervision of Government authorities. The first one is to be named the Wei-feng Bank. Its capital is \$2,000,000 and among its promoters is Mr. Tuan, former Civil Governor of Hupoh. Application has been lodged with the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce for the registration of this bank. The second one is Chai-Hing-Chang Bank. The principal shareholders of this bank are merchants of Szechwan. Its capital is \$1,500,000. This bank will establish branch offices at Chungking, Ichang and Shai and will handle trade from Szechwan province. The third one will be a savings bank. The promoters will organise this bank according to the system of the Sany Savings Bank of Chingking. Its capital is estimated at \$3,000,000, the native merchants and the provincial treasury to contribute an equal share of the required capital. Mr. Wen, formerly Director of the Hupoh Mint, is the chief promoter. The name of the bank will be the Hupoh Savings Bank, and it will be managed under Government supervision. The interested party in this enterprise is the Han-Yeh-Fing Company, and the bank is to be called the Han-Yeh-Fing Bank. During the Tsin dynasty, this Company issued a sort of note for the payment of the salaries of its employees, or for the payment of any transactions. These notes were somewhat in the nature of bank notes and were in general circulation on the market. But the Han-Yeh-Fing management had to withdraw and cancel all these notes because of the pressure from the Republican Government which considered their circulation contrary to law. Since then the Company has had to use cash in all payments, which practice has given a great deal of trouble to the management. The present scheme for the establishment of a bank was started by Mr. Sun Pao-chi, the Director-General of the Customs Administration, the Chairman of the Directorate of the Company. Mr. Sun aims at restoring the right to issue notes through the Company's bank for the use of the Company itself as well as for general circulation in the market. The head office of the Han-Yeh-Fing Bank will be at Hankow and branches will be established at Shanghai, Tientsin and Peking.

Japanese Sugar on Harbin Market.
Japanese sugar, introduced on the Harbin market last November, is rapidly gaining favour according to the *Manchurian Daily News* which states that 18,000 pounds of Japanese sugar has been sent through to European Russia, since November about 5,000 cases (3,400 pounds valued at \$141,41,000) have been supplied by the Meiji Sugar Refining Co. at Harbin and the Japanese imports are enjoying a very good reputation along the Chinese Eastern Railway, says the Tientsin paper. This popularity has been earned, because the Japanese package contains about 60 pieces of lump sugar per Russian lb. as against about 40 pieces in the Russian product. Their prices are about the same at about 34 kopeks.

A contract for 12,000 pounds was signed between the Russian Government authorities and a Japanese dealer recently, while about 6,000 pounds more were dealt in elsewhere.

Gold.
In their weekly letter of January 25 Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co., say:—The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows an increase of £502,145 as compared with last week's return, which showed an increase of £384,320. The Times under date of January 20, announced that the Board of Trade had authorised the distribution of certain quantities of gold for the pottery industry under the following conditions:—The said gold must be employed directly and exclusively for the decoration of pottery ware intended for export from Great Britain, and in no case must it be used in connection with pottery in Great Britain. The amount required for this purpose is small. A Reuter telegram from Delhi stated that the Indian Government has announced its intention to sell gold bullion weekly as from January 18 through the Bank of Bombay. The Government reserves discretion regarding the amount, but anticipates that the value sold will average half a million sterling.

England's Increased Demand for Silks.
The silk weaving industry in England is on a comparatively much smaller scale than her cotton and woolen industry, and her output of silk fabrics is not more than £4,000,000 a year in ordinary times, writes Mr. Yamezaki, Consul-General for Japan in London, in a report to the Tokyo Foreign Office. The articles produced are mainly cravats, covers for chairs, handkerchiefs, neckties, and comforters. The prices cannot be so cheap as those of German or Austrian goods, continues the Consul General, but the quality of British silk goods is good and especially excels in stuffs intended for ceremonial purposes. Silks for clothes, handkerchiefs, neckties and sewing threads are also of good quality. Since the suspension of German imports and the reduction of the supply from France, the silk industry in England is prospering, and there has been no decrease in the number of the weaving looms in operation. What caused the most inconvenience to the silk industry in an early stage of the war was the lack of raw and dye stuffs. Because silk goods are classed as luxuries, there was a great curtailment in business in August and September, but later there grew a great demand as economic conditions improved. The rise of the price of silk goods has been slower than the rise in woolen goods. But as the women are getting money by working in place of men, silk goods are now in demand, though the demand for ladies' fancy dresses has greatly decreased. General, the demand for silk has increased, and the prospects for Japan's habutai trade are good, the demand having increased in spite of a rise in prices.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
Banks	s. \$667
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons	n. \$375
North Chinas	n. \$150
Unions	n. \$900
Yangtzes	n. ex 75 \$255
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires	n. \$155
H. K. Fires	n. \$367
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	s. \$105
Steamboats	s. \$183
Raubs (Def.)	n. \$120
Indos (Pref.)	n. \$41
Shells	n. 105/-
Ferries	n. \$35
REFINERIES.	
Sugars	b. \$114
Malabons	n. \$35
MINING.	
Kallians	n. 36/-
Langkats	sa. \$17
Raubs	n. \$235
Tronohs	n. 30/-
Urals	n. 28/-
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.	
H. K. Wharves	s. \$81
Kowloon Docks	sa. \$125
Shai Docks	n. \$23
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrais	n. \$93
H. K. Hotels	s. \$105
Land Invest.	n. \$91
H. K. Hotels	b. & sa. \$650
K'loon Lands	n. \$38
Shai Lands	n. \$86
West Points	s. \$70
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos	n. \$145
Kung Yiks	s. \$115
Shai Cottons	sa. \$116
Yangtzepeos	n. \$5
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Borneos	b. \$8
China Light & P. b.	\$4.65
Providents	n. \$8.20
Dairy Farms	n. \$24
Green Islands	sa. \$10.90
H. K. Electric	b. \$49
H. K. Ice Co.	n. \$160
Ropes	n. \$32
Steel Foundries	n. \$10
Trams, Low Levels & s.	\$7.30
Trams, Peak, old n.	\$9.80
Trams, Peak, new n.	\$1
Laundries	n. \$21
U. Waterboats	b. \$1534
Watsons	b. \$52
Wm. Powells	n. \$5
Morning Posts	n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MON WEDNESDAY MARCH 7, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.
Share and General Brokers.
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	
T/T Demand	2/4 1/16
30 d/s	2/4 1/16
60 d/s	2/4 1/16
4 m/s	2/4 1/16
T/T Shanghai	99 1/4
T/T Singapore	99 1/4
T/T Japan	108 3/4
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	55 1/4
co & New York	135 3/4
T/T Java	Nom.
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	323 1/4
Demand, Paris	324
BUYING.	
4 m/s. L/C	2/4 13/16
4 m/s. D/P	2/4 15/16
6 m/s. L/C	2/5 1/16
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2/5 1/16
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	56 3/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	335 1/4
6 m/s. France	343 1/4
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	55 3/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	111
Demand, Singapore	99 1/4
On Haiphong	3 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	2 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	60
Sovereign	8.50 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	47.80
Bar Silver, per oz.	37.3/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
Chinese	20 cts. pieces 6 1/2 dis.
Chinese	10 cts. pieces 6 1/2 dis.
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	6 1/2 dis.
Hongkong 10 cts. pieces	6 1/2 dis.

BANKS.
BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.
For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.
LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.

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